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SEVENPENCE.

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THE CAPTOR OF JERUSALEM: GENERAL SIR EDMUND H. H. ALLENBY, K.C.B.

In the course of his announcement in the House on December 10 as to the fall of Jerusalem, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Holy City, having been isolated, was surrendered to Sir Edmund Allenby by the Mayor on December 9. Mr. Law continued: "The British Political Officer, together with the British Governor of the city, accompanied by British, French, Italian, and Indian Mohammedan Guards, is on his way to safeguard the city and the Holy Places. General Allenby proposes to enter the city officially on December 11, accompanied by the

commanders of the French and Italian contingents, and the head of the French Political Mission. The capture of Jerusalem has been in some degree delayed in consequence of the great care which has been taken to avoid damage to Sacred Places in and around the city." It was announced on June 30 last that General Allenby, who had been in command of the Third Army in France, had arrived in Egypt, and had taken over the command of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, in succession to Sir Archibald Murray. He is fifty-six.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

THE SWEEP UP TO BOURLON: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF SIR JULIAN BYNG'S ATTACK ON BOURLON RIDGE.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



THE ATTACK DEVELOPING: THE DOMINATING BOURLON RIDGE, WITH THE VILLAGE AND WOOD, WHILE OUR INFANTRY AND TANKS WERE ADVANCING AGAINST IT.

The reader should assume that he is facing nearly due north-west. Cambrai lies out of the picture, to the right. The general view shows what a look-on in the British reserve line would have under his eyes on the day that Sir Julian Byng's attack on the Bourlon position reached its furthest objective. To all intents, the entire battlefield in the important quarter is spread out before the reader. Across the centre, and towards the foreground, is seen the Canal du Nord, with its steeply excavated further bank, across which our opening advance was made. Part of the canal was dry, the water in adjoining sections being dammed back. To the left, towards the background, the broken-down roofs of the ruined cottages of Moeuvres Village are seen, while, on the sky-line, a little to the right, stand up the tree-stumps and scarred trunks of Quarry Wood. In the centre of the background rises the hump-backed

ridge on which Bourlon Village stands, or rather, stood, with, stretching away to the left along the steep ridge-sides, Bourlon Wood. Its dominating position and use as a view-point over the plain all round is obvious. Shells are bursting over Bourlon Village, and the lines of our advancing first-line attackers and Tanks moving forward are visible, approaching across the front of Bourlon Wood towards the village on the ridge-summit. In the middle distance, to the right of the centre, the walled remains of a kiln show up over the level, with our guns of field-artillery batteries there and near there backing up the attacking troops. In the foreground to the left, a German soldier, apparently just forced up from his dug-out, is surrendering; and to the right, one of our field-guns is in action.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

GERMANS IN ARMOUR IN THE DESPERATE CLOSE-QUARTER FIGHT FOR BOURLON WOOD: ON CAMBRAI BATTLEFIELD.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS



IN BOURLON WOOD: BRITISH DISMOUNTED CAVALRY ATTACKING THE STEEL-CLAD ENEMY.

According to the narratives of correspondents at the Front, the whole war has hardly witnessed fiercer fighting than that which took place in Bourlon on our troops first occupying the place. With the British infantry engaged in Bourlon Wood were a number of Dragoons and Hussars, who fought dismounted, and with the infantry forced a passage, foot by foot, through the thick undergrowth of the wood, in spite of the desperate, forlorn-hope-like defence made by the Germans. On the enemy's side, very many of the Germans were

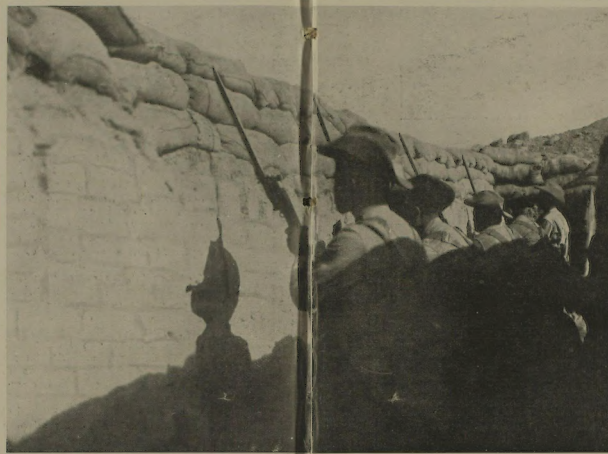
mail-clad, wearing, in addition to their steel helmets, cuirasses of steel—breast-plates, hung on over the shoulders by curved steel plates. On earlier battlefields this year we met and took prisoners many Germans so armoured, the steel being about a quarter of an inch thick, and weighing—the whole cuirass—just under twenty pounds. At close quarters, the metal is penetrable by bullets.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

THE SURRENDER OF JERUSALEM: SOME OF THE INDIAN TROOPS IN THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



MEN OF "VAUGHAN'S RIFLES," A REGIMENT HALF COMPOSED OF MOHAMMEDANS:
TRENCH-SENTRIES LINED UP FOR INSPECTION.



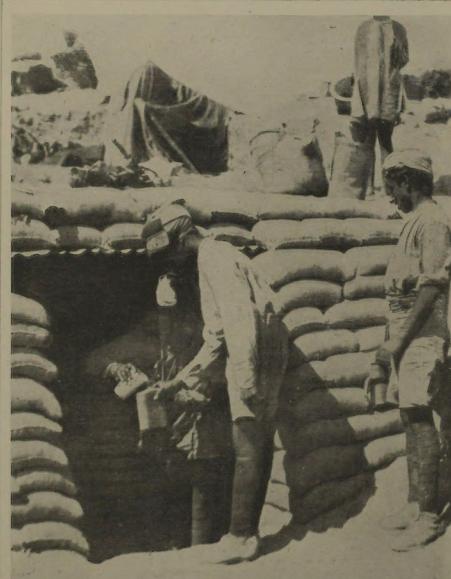
GHURKA RIFLES FALLEN IN ON AN ALARM IN THE TRENCHES:
BAYONETS READY ON THE ORDER, "STAY'D TO."



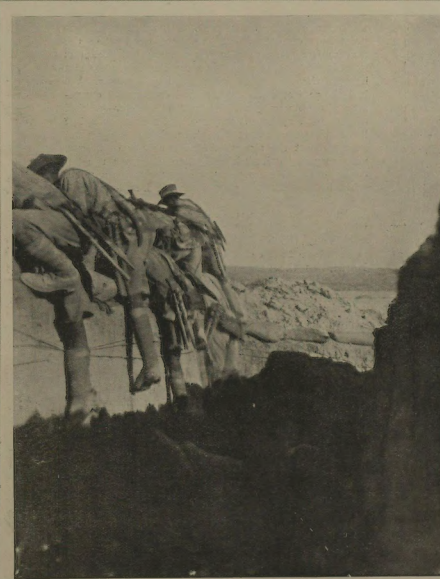
TYPICAL OF "OUTRAM'S RIFLES," EACH BATTALION OF WHICH HAS TWO MOHAMMEDAN COMPANIES:
OFF DUTY AT THE ENTRANCE TO A DUG-OUT.



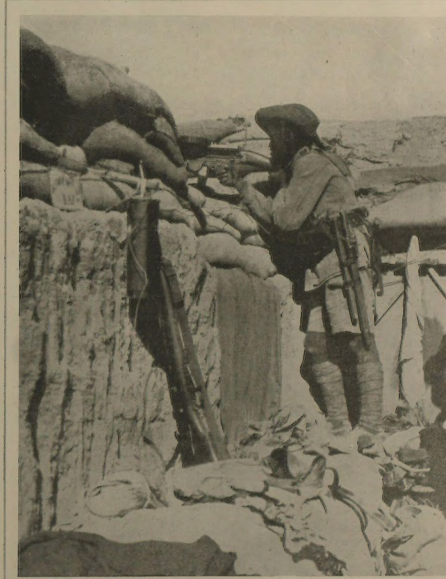
A TRENCH-SENTRY OF "OUTRAM'S RIFLES": ON THE LOOK-OUT ACROSS THE
PARAPET-CREST TOWARDS A TURKISH POSITION.



A MAN OF "VAUGHAN'S RIFLES" IN OFF-DUTY CAMP UNDRESS GARB, AND WEARING
THE FRINGED TURBAN OF THE CORPS: DRAWING A WATER-RATION.



GHURKA RIFLEMEN ON THE ORDER, "UP AND OVER":
SWARMING OVER A TRENCH-PARAPET.



A GHURKA RIFLES' MACHINE-GUN POST IN A TRENCH: FIRING THROUGH A PARAPET
SANDBAG-WALLED LOOP-HOLE.

In announcing the surrender of Jerusalem to General Allenby, Mr. Bonar Law said: "The British Political Officer, together with the British Governor of the city, accompanied by British, French, Italian, and Indian Mohammedan Guards, is on his way to safeguard the city and the Holy Places." The composition of the Indian Mohammedan Guard was not stated in the preliminary announcement, but the British General has plenty of material to draw upon, for the Mohammedans of India are strongly represented in the Indian Army battalions of the Palestine forces. Some types are shown above, in addition to the Ghurkas, who belong to a sect of Hinduism. The men seen in the first, third, fourth, and fifth photographs belong to two regiments

which have companies of Mohammedans on their establishment. One is a regiment of the famous Punjab Frontier Force of the days of Lord Roberts in India, half of which is made up of Mohammedans entirely—Afghans and Punjabi Mohammedans. The other has two companies wholly of Mohammedans. Practically the same thing holds with all our Indian regiments. Each battalion comprises companies of men who are grouped according to their religions, and serve in their own units—Sikhs, Rajputs, Mohammedans, and so forth. There are one or more companies of each religion in every battalion, according to a carefully regulated proportionate system throughout the Indian Army.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE old proverb about the frying-pan and the fire has a logical point not always noticed—a point which distinguishes it from similar sayings, like that about the devil and the deep sea, or that which compared the wild dogs of Scylla with the whirlpool of Charybdis. We do not say of the devil, I trust, that the sea is his and he made it. The most fantastic mythologist has not, to my knowledge, narrated that Charybdis was a dog-fancier who provided Scylla with her dogs. But it is the whole point of the homelier phrase that the fire is worse than the frying-pan, because it is the cause of the frying-pan; because it is only the fire that makes it fry. The act of sitting in a frying-pan, if there were no fire, would be an eccentric, but not necessarily a painful habit. And the principle thus grotesquely embodied bulks very large in human history, and must especially be grasped at the tremendous turning-point of history at which we now stand.

I lately promised a correspondent, who had challenged some of my conclusions in these columns, to go a little more fully into the comparison of Britain and Germany, especially touching those evils in imperialism and capitalism which both he and I hold to be very real evils indeed. And the first thing I have to say is to draw attention to the intrinsic logic about the frying-pan and the fire. There is a possible relation between two evils in which one is not merely worse than the other—in which it is something very much worse than worse. It is the cause of the evil in the other; and it would still remain ultimately worse even if it happened to be apparently better. To take another parable from the kitchen, it is not so much a case of the pot calling the kettle black, as of the coal calling the kettle black—of the soot and smuts and smoke calling the kettle black. And, to realise it in the present case, we must return to those primeval elements—not a little in the nature of fire or of smoke—which have conditioned all the recurrent crises of the history of Europe. If we do not debate first of these fundamentals, we are indeed only quarrelling over pots and pans, over vessels and implements—we are trying to cook with a cold fire and an empty pot. In this case the smoke and fire stand for the elements which we call broadly barbarism.

What altered the whole mind of England in the time of our fathers and grandfathers was a certain historical idea; it was a change in our whole view of the Barbarians and the Roman Empire. The consistent tradition of all culture, for much more than a thousand years, was the view which we still express when we use the word "vandalism." It is the view that the barbaric invasion was a destruction, which fortunately did not succeed. It was hardly before the time of our more elderly uncles that we began to hear everywhere the new view—that the barbaric invasion was a renovation, which fortunately did succeed. The new view came from North Germany, and before it came the opposite view was the view everywhere else in Europe, and nowhere more than in England. I will give one small instance out of a thousand, merely because I came upon it casually an hour or two ago. It was a quotation by so strictly nineteenth-century a man as Macaulay from so strictly seventeenth-century a man as Milton. Macaulay, in one of his letters, quotes from Milton, in one of his Latin poems, a line which I find in the original to refer to the wars of King Arthur against the heathen. It may be translated as "To shatter the Saxon ranks with British battle." A man as late as Milton uses the word "Saxon" as directly hostile to the word "British"; but that is

not that a man as late as Macaulay uses the word "Saxon" as representing the word "German," and he also uses it as hostile to the word "British." He uses it, or quotes it, to express his intention, as an Englishman, "to make fun of certain Germans." I wish he had lived to do it; and, at the present time, he would certainly find a good deal to make game of. But the point is that the whole heritage of scholarship

in this capacity he was perhaps the last Englishman who told the truth about the monkey tricks of Frederick the Great. But the next great name in his department is that of Carlyle, and with Carlyle the ancient tide has turned, the new flood has come; and it is a flood of flattery for barbarians, flattery for Germans, and especially of flattery for Frederick the Great. Men have begun to worship the sacred monkey.



FOR ALL ON SERVICE BETWEEN THE FIRST DAY OF THE WAR AND THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST BATTLE OF YPRES, NOVEMBER 23, 1914: "THE 1914 STAR."

The star is to be of bright bronze. The ribbon, which is of red, white, and blue, shaded and watered, will be worn with the red on the right.—[Advance Photo Company.]

and civilisation, descending to Macaulay from Milton, and to Milton from the Arthurian romances, still steadily assumes that the barbarians were the enemies of Christendom, that we are the inheritors of Christen-

dom, and that the Germans are the inheritors of the barbarians. Macaulay, whatever his limitations, was speaking here simply as an educated European; and

Now what the new movement did was to bring mysticism to the help of immoralism. It did not, of course, bring the immoralism—or rather, to speak more strictly, it did not bring the immorality. That, of course, did not come from Carlyle or from Frederick, but from Adam or from Satan. Men did wicked things in all parts of the world, including the most Christian parts of the world. But they seldom thought they were behaving like Christians. A man broke treaties, trampled on enemies, or betrayed friends, because he was ready to be contemned; he did not expect to be respected. The notion of his being actually admired as a strong man, merely because he behaved like a selfish man, is a notion so new that I can myself remember it rising steadily, like a new religion, in the late Victorian time. I can myself recall the transition in literary fashions from the dull but decent morality of Macaulay to the picturesque but barbarous mysticism of Carlyle. The school of Macaulay would balance the virtues and vices of William Rufus or Warren Hastings; but for the school of Carlyle his vices were his virtues. These great men of letters had long been dead when the process began to penetrate everywhere; but the forms it took everywhere were the more clearly the fashion because they were both variegated and vulgar. We had the praise of the colonial and commercial expansionist, of the imaginative imperial financier—a kind of pawnbroker who not only received stolen goods, but bribed the policeman to steal them. We had plays and novels about the strong-minded employer of labour, who seemed to think himself astonishingly virile because he could manage to starve a man in a siege, when he would never venture to hit him in a fight.

In point of time, and in point of fact, all this whitewashing of the bully was the result of the whitewashing of the barbarian. It was the result of the new notion that some anarchic strength from the North was the force that had renewed the world.

Before that time history had been full of strong men; but nobody had ever heard of the Strong Man. The evils in question were realities, but they were not ideals. In that sense there were always empires, but without imperialism; just as there must be capital, but without capitalism. The "ism" comes from the land of "isms," from the land of the metaphysics of immorality. Therefore any man who allows his anger against the evident evils of England to make him more tolerant to Germany is actually appealing to barbarism itself to cure the thing that it has barbarised. To vary the metaphor of the frying-pan in the direction of greater dignity, he is trying to quench fire-brands in the fire. The whole of the evil romance which has given a soul to our race for wealth and our worship of success has come from the false history which pretends that Christendom was rebuilt by law-breakers and not by law-givers, by robbery and not by chivalry, by pirates and not by priests. It is as if we pretended to find the origin of the word "vandalism" in the fact that the Vandals did not burn our churches, but only built them. Their descendants to-day do indeed build as well as burn; but eye-witnesses are doubtful which of the two acts strikes the eye as the more appalling catastrophe.



NOT RECOGNISED BY ANY OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS: LENIN, "PRIME MINISTER" UNDER THE BOLSHEVIST RÉGIME (RIGHT), AND TROTSKY, THE BOLSHEVIST "FOREIGN MINISTER."

The two Bolshevik leaders in Petrograd: Lenin (right) became the nominal Premier of the Bolshevik Government at Petrograd after the overthrow of M. Kerensky's Government; with Trotsky (left) for his right-hand man and principal colleague in the office of Foreign Minister. Both were revolutionary exiles during the reign of the ex-Emperor.—[Photograph by Donald Thompson.]

dom, and that the Germans are the inheritors of the barbarians. Macaulay, whatever his limitations, was speaking here simply as an educated European; and

ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM: AT BEERSHEBA ON ITS CAPTURE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



SOME OF THE FIRST ARRIVALS: ANZACS OF THE CAVALRY WHICH ATTACKED AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT OUTFLANKING SWEEP IN THE DESERT, STANDING BY IN BEERSHEBA RAILWAY STATION YARD.



OTHER TROOPS OF THE MOUNTED COLUMN WHICH MARCHED ALL NIGHT IN MOONLIGHT TO TURN THE TURKISH POSITION: THE IMPERIAL CAMEL CORPS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BEERSHEBA.

The capture of the Beersheba of Scripture (Bir-es Saba, as marked on modern maps, according to the Turkish official name for the city) on November 1 was the all-important initial step in the series of victorious operations which have planted the British flag on Jerusalem. In its strategical result, the blow shook to its foundations and disintegrated the Turko-German defensive system throughout Palestine, opening for General Allenby at the same time the main highway by road to the Holy City from the south, together with the Beersheba-Jerusalem

railway line. Results ensued swiftly. The success at Beersheba was followed, just a week later, by the storming of the Gaza fortified positions and the capture of the city of Gaza. Then, after not many days, came the capture of Jaffa, and its very important harbour, as another key-place in the Turkish defence-system. Meanwhile, the victors at Beersheba were consolidating their position and steadily forcing back the rear-guards of the enemy towards Jerusalem, the capture of which was announced on December 10.

ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM: AT BEERSHEBA ON ITS CAPTURE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



ON THE AFTERNOON OF GENERAL ALLENBY'S VICTORY: A FIRST BATCH OF THE DAY'S TAKINGS OF TURKISH PRISONERS ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE BARBED-WIRE "CAGE."



A DEVILISH PLOT THAT WAS FRUSTRATED: HARMLESS-LOOKING RAILWAY VANS AT BEERSHEBA STATION CONTAINING INFERNAL MACHINES.



AN OUTRAGE THAT HIS RELIGION FORBIDS TO THE ORTHODOX TURK: A WELL BLOWN UP WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVE BY THE GERMANS AT BEERSHEBA.

At the close of the afternoon on November 1, the day of the capture of Beersheba, upwards of 1800 prisoners had been counted. Some of the first batch brought in are seen clustered together in the barbed-wire enclosure, with a party of their captors standing outside the wire. The Turks are described as being staggered at the suddenness and completeness of the blow: they also said they had believed the defences of Beersheba "impregnable." The second

illustration shows apparently harmless-looking railway goods vans on the rails at the platform of Beersheba Railway Station. They were found to contain infernal machines, arranged to go off on the doors being opened. The train was to have escaped, but one of our shells had destroyed the railway bridge outside the town. The enemy then blew up the engine and mined the vans. The third illustration shows a well at Beersheba wrecked by an explosion.

ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM: BRITISH MACHINE-GUNS AND YEOMANRY.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



TWO TEAMS OF TURKISH FIELD ARTILLERY KNOCKED OUT BY BRITISH MACHINE-GUNNERS: AN INCIDENT NEAR GAZA DURING THE ENEMY'S RETREAT.



A 5.9 TURKISH HOWITZER CAPTURED BY BRITISH MOUNTED TROOPS: A FINE EXPLOIT BY THE YEOMANRY DURING THE ENEMY'S RETREAT FROM GAZA.

The glad news of the capture of Jerusalem was announced on December 10, following a few days after that of Hebron. It was all the more welcome as a War Office statement published the same morning had said: "General Allenby reports that there is no change in the situation on the Palestine front. Heavy rain fell on December 7, making the roads difficult." Our drawings deal with two notable exploits in the pursuit of the Turks from Gaza. During the Turkish retreat between Gaza and the sea, the patrols of our enveloping movement got round in some cases to the Turkish line of retirement. In the incident shown in the upper illustration, a patrol with two Lewis guns worked round a Turkish field battery which was limbering up,

and captured two guns by shooting down the teams and drivers. Two guns escaped with very much reduced detachments. The lower subject illustrates a notable exploit by some of our Yeomanry regiments which have been doing such splendid work. Harrying the Turkish rear-guards, cutting off stragglers, and often, in the character of mounted infantry, attacking superior forces of the enemy in pitched engagements, the Yeomanry have been in their element. As the Turkish retreat became more and more hurried, increasing booty fell into our hands. On the occasion illustrated, an advancing squadron succeeded in capturing two 5.9 howitzers after a brush with the escort.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM: IN THE PALESTINE BATTLE AREA.



WHERE THE ANZAC CAVALRY MADE A DASHING BAYONET CHARGE:
THE SAND-HILLS FRINGING THE WADI GHUZZI.



AFTER AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE TURKS: TROOPS WHILE HALTING
FOR A TIME QUARTERED IN DUG-OUTS IN A WADI.



UNDER ESCORT OF THE EGYPTIAN CAMEL CORPS: BEDOUIN VILLAGERS BEING
SAFEGUARDED FROM THE TURKS WHILE BRINGING IN THEIR HARVEST.



ON THE CREST OF "SAMSON'S RIDGE," UP WHICH SAMSON CARRIED
THE GATES OF GAZA: A TRENCH HELD BY A LEWIS-GUN SQUAD.



TURKISH PRISONERS AND THEIR DISCIPLINE IN CAPTIVITY: AN INTERPRETER
TELLING A TURKISH SERGEANT-MAJOR HIS DUTIES.

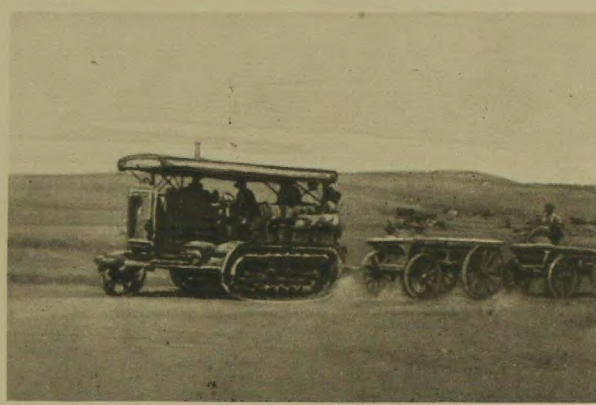


TURKISH PRISONERS BEFORE MARCHING OFF TO INTERNMENT: THE BRITISH
MEDICAL OFFICER'S INSPECTION-PARADE.

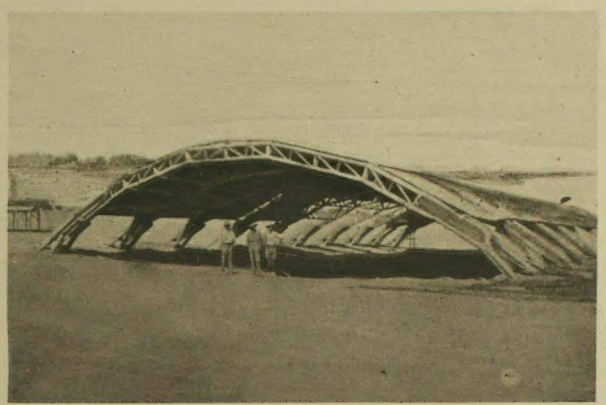
The Wadi Ghuzzi, part of which is shown in the first photograph, lies close to Gaza. The Turkish name for the city of Gaza is Ghuzzi. The Wadi is a shallow valley, forming the bed of a river which flows in spate during the rainy season, but dries up during the dry season. It is bounded as seen by steeply scarped sand-hills, and the position was strongly held by the Turks defending Gaza in considerable force. Its clearance by Anzac cavalry was a dashing and brilliant affair. The horsemen charged

down the Wadi, and while galloping at top speed, halted abruptly, dismounted, and scrambled up the steep-sided sand-hills, on top of which they charged and bayoneted the Turks, capturing prisoners and machine-guns. Another wadi, with its dried-up water-course running down the centre, is seen in the second illustration in occupation of our men, with dug-outs cut into the bank which are screened from the sun overhead, and in front, thus forming a good place for a rest.

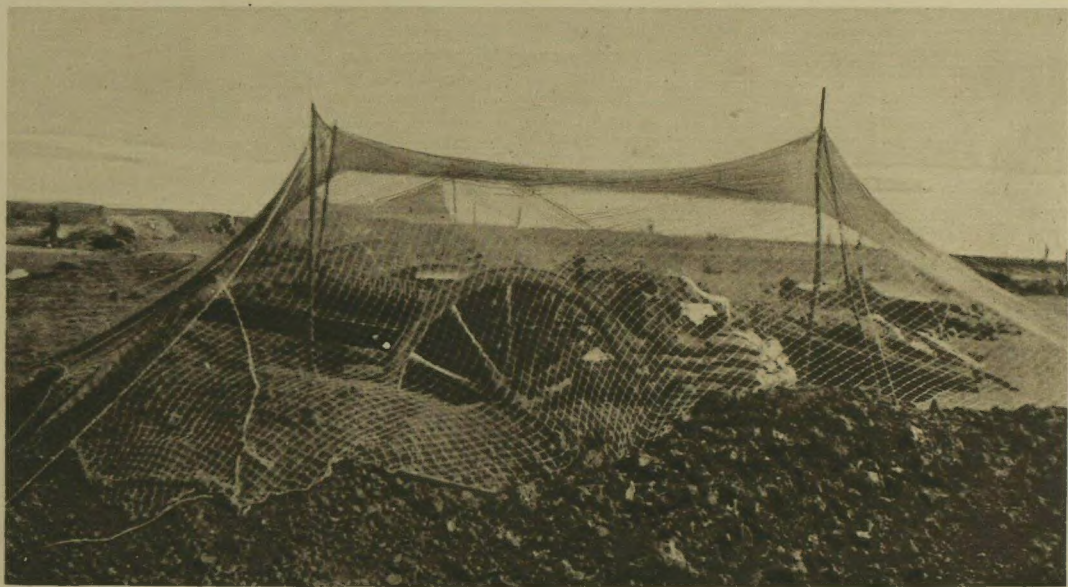
ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM: SCENES DURING THE GAZA ADVANCE.



WHILE AN ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT OF THE TURKISH LINES WAS PROCEEDING:
A CATERPILLAR-TRACTOR BRINGING UP AMMUNITION-WAGONS.



CAPTURED, AS SEEN, JUST AS THE RETREATING GERMAN AIRMEN LEFT IT:
A GERMAN FIELD-SERVICE HANGAR, TAKEN NEAR BEERSHEBA.



A LINE OF BRITISH GUNS IN GUN-PITS FORMING ONE OF THE BOMBARDING BATTERIES AT GAZA: DURING THE SHELLING
OF THE TURKISH MAIN RIDGE FORT ON ALI MUNTAR, THE HILL DOMINATING GAZA ON THE SOUTH-EAST.



A HANGAR ABANDONED BY THE GERMAN AIRMEN AFTER AN AEROPLANE
BOMBARDMENT BY ONE OF OUR SQUADRONS: THE DAMAGE FROM ONE HIT.



DOING TEMPORARY SERVICE AS A REPAIRING-SHED FOR ANZAC AEROPLANE-
MECHANICS: WORKING IN THE ABANDONED GERMAN HANGAR.

Interesting details in connection with the British campaign in Palestine, under General Allenby, are seen in the first two illustrations. The first testifies incidentally to the completeness of equipment of our Palestine army. It shows a motor caterpillar-tractor, such as are used on the Flanders front, bringing up artillery ammunition-wagons. The second illustration shows a field-service aeroplane hangar designed for transport where railways and roads are not available, which the Germans supplied for their airmen with the Turks in Palestine. We came upon it in a captured camp after the victory at

Gaza. The principal supports spring from thrust-blocks on the ground, and the entire structure is held together by means of light cross-framing. Quickly set up and taken down, the design is a model of lightness combined with strength and stability. The fourth illustration is a reminder of our airmen's marksmanship, and shows another German hangar that the troops in Palestine came upon. The great hole through the roof was made by an aeroplane bomb. The hangar was abandoned by the enemy in its damaged condition, to be found in the state seen during our advance.

ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM: METHODS PATRIARCHAL AND MODERN.

DRAWINGS BY JAMES MCBEY, OFFICIAL ARTIST IN PALESTINE.



1. TRANSPORT AS IN ABRAHAM'S TIME: CAMELS FOR CONVEYING WATER TO BRITISH TROOPS IN THE TRENCHES IN PALESTINE.

2. WONDERS UNKNOWN TO ABRAHAM: BRITISH WIRELESS OPERATORS IN AN OBSERVATION-POST.

3. WONDERS UNKNOWN TO ABRAHAM: A BRITISH ARTILLERY OBSERVER TELEPHONING BACK TO HIS BATTERY.

Scenes of the great advance on Jerusalem, whose fall was announced on the 10th, are shown in these drawings by the official artist in Palestine, Mr. James McBey. They afford an interesting contrast between ancient and modern methods of warfare employed to-day. The camel, of course, was as familiar a beast of burden in Abraham's time as in our own: an

institution which the centuries have not changed. Far otherwise is it with other elements of modern campaigning, such as wireless telegraphy and the telephone, wonders of which Abraham never dreamed. The observation-post seen in the lower left-hand drawing was a chamber hewn out of the sand-stone and reached by dark right-angled passages.

ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM: A BIG BRITISH GUN; SAMSON'S CITY.

DRAWINGS BY JAMES McBEY, OFFICIAL ARTIST IN PALESTINE.



THE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE TO JERUSALEM: MEN OF A BRITISH SIEGE BATTERY DETRAINING A HOWITZER BY MOONLIGHT.



THE SCENE OF SAMSON'S LAST EXPLOIT AND TRAGIC DEATH: A DISTANT VIEW OF GAZA FROM A BRITISH OBSERVATION-POST.

The splendid advance in Palestine, which culminated victoriously in the capture of Jerusalem, led our troops through many places immortalised in the Bible story. Among them was Gaza, the city whose gates Samson carried off, and in which he performed his dying exploit when a prisoner in the hands of the Philistines. Men do not slay their thousands now with the jaw-bone of an ass, as Samson did, but with greater and more complicated weapons. One such—

a big British howitzer—is seen in the upper illustration, being hauled by its crew off a truck at railhead by moonlight, the men pulling as in a tug-of-war. The lower drawing shows Gaza as seen from an artillery observation-post. The ground in front slopes to the level of the eyes. The shells on the left are bursting on El Arish Redoubt, a Turkish position. The great Mosque at Gaza is between the two trees on the higher part of the city.



CAPTURED BY GENERAL ALLENBY'S FORCES, AND FREED: JERUSALEM—FROM GOLGOTHA.

It was announced in the House of Commons on the afternoon of December 30 that Jerusalem had surrendered. It need scarcely be said that the news aroused world-wide interest. The fall of the city is of great importance; for while the Turkish policy in Jerusalem encouraged brawls, in order that profit might be made from them, the occupying army represents no one creed, but Justice with balanced scales. It may be taken that the capture of the city was welcomed alike by Christians, Moslems, and Jews, united in hailing deliverance from

the tyranny of the Turks; for the Turks outraged Moslem feeling by the persecution of the Arabs, and, by subordinating Islam to German militarist and commercial policy, oppressed—and fostered dissension among the Christians, and hampered and obstructed the Jews in their efforts to regenerate the soil of Palestine. Taken as a whole, the object of Turkish policy was to impoverish the Moslems, reduce the Christians to warring factions, and force the Jews into pauperism. The three wish to work in harmony. Now they will be able to do so.

PHOTOGRAPH BY P. R. J. SALMON.

THE HOLY CITY SURRENDERED TO GENERAL ALLENBY: JERUSALEM FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHOTOCHROM CO., SHEPSTON, ENGLAND, AND THE AMERICAN COLONY, JERUSALEM.



CAPTURED FROM THE TURKS BY THE FORCES UNDER GENERAL ALLENBY: JERUSALEM—

GENERAL VIEW OF THE HOLY CITY AS SEEN FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.



SHOWING THE ROAD LEADING FROM THE JAFFA GATE DOWN MOUNT ZION TOWARDS BETHLEHEM: PART OF THE CITADEL, JERUSALEM.



A PATRIARCHAL SCENE IN THE HOLY CITY: THE



DAMASCUS GATE AND THE SHEEP MARKET, JERUSALEM.



BREACHED BY THE TURKS IN HONOUR OF THE KAISER! A GAP IN THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM BY THE JAFFA GATE.

The news that Jerusalem had been wrested from the hands of the Turks became known on December 10. In the official announcement, it was stated: "General Allenby reported that on the 8th, he attacked enemy positions south and west of Jerusalem. Welsh and Home County troops advanced from Bethlehem. They drove the enemy back and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. London infantry and unmounted Yeomanry attacked strong enemy positions west and north-west. They established

themselves astride the Jerusalem-Schechem road. The Holy City, being thus isolated, was surrendered." The panoramic photograph gives a wonderfully good general view of Jerusalem itself and the character of the country. The lower photograph on the right is of particular interest as showing the breach made by the Turks in the walls of the Holy City, by the Jaffa Gate, as a new entrance for the Kaiser when he visited Jerusalem some years ago, before the war.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM: BUILDINGS AND STREETS IN THE HOLY CITY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY, JERUSALEM, AND P. R. SALMON.



BUILT ON THE ROCK MORIAH, WHERE ABRAHAM OFFERED ISAAC: THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.



ONE OF THE ENTRANCES IN THE WALLS OF THE HOLY CITY: ST. STEPHEN'S GATE AT JERUSALEM.



TYPICAL OF THE IMMEMORIAL WAYS OF THE EAST: A PICTURESQUE STREET SCENE IN JERUSALEM.



THE WAY BY WHICH CHRIST PASSED TO CALVARY: THE VIA DOLOROSA—THE SIXTH STATION OF THE CROSS.

Jerusalem, as we note elsewhere, fell to the force under General Allenby as a result of his attacks on the Turkish positions on December 8. By his strategy, he succeeded in isolating the city, which was thereupon surrendered. Our photographs on this page show some of its famous streets and buildings. The Mosque of Omar stands on the sacred rock

Moriah, a spot venerated as the place where Abraham offered Isaac, where Melchizedek sacrificed, and where stood the Ark of the Covenant. Part of the bare rock remains uncovered inside the building, and beneath it are the stables of Solomon. The Mosque of Omar is famous for the exquisite blue-and-green Damascus tiles which adorn the exterior.



GIVE NATIONAL WAR BONDS THIS CHRISTMAS THE *PATRIOTIC* PRESENT.

Bonds for £5, £20 and £50 can be bought at any Money Order Post Office or most Banks. You can buy as many as you like. All you have to do is to sign the application form at the Post Office or the Bank with your own name "for and on behalf of" the person to whom you wish to make the present. You will then obtain a Bond Book made out in the recipient's name, with the amount of the Bond entered up in it, which you will post off or otherwise present with your Christmas wishes. Be sure and give War Bonds this Christmas.

LADIES' PAGE.

BOTH Canadian and Australian women have been voting in London for the respective Parliaments of their own countries. The one subject upon which the women, as well as the men, are being called upon to pronounce their opinion as voters is the employment of conscription to maintain the respective Colonial forces at the front in adequate numbers. Australian women have had full and equal Parliamentary suffrage for a good many years; the Canadian women's vote is new, a recognition of the value of the patriotic services that they have rendered to the defence of their country, as English-women's coming franchise is also to be regarded. As the Colonial women voters in this country are those who have come over to serve as Army nurses, there can be little doubt that their votes will be cast in favour of the cause to which they are giving their lives.

There is, however, a great fallacy in assuming, as is often done, that in a general way there is a sex-cleavage of opinion. Women differ amongst themselves on all possible subjects of debate, precisely as men do; and the reasons for the differences are the same in kind. Our family training and tendencies—that is to say, the kind of views expressed, while the youthful mind is pliable and responsive, by those whom we are trained to respect and by nature love and desire to please; the company into which we are thrown; the character of our own organisation, whether robust, active and daring, or the reverse—all the conditions of life, in short—mould our minds and modify our opinions, whether we be men or women. Sex, very probably, is one factor, but not one that over-rides all others in the formation of opinions. Every day we may see illustrations of the great differences of opinion amongst women, even about what may be called specially women's questions. Such a diversity is now being displayed over the new law proposed about the remarriage of separated persons: after they have been parted for three years, it is suggested, either of them shall be able to claim a full divorce without needing the consent of the other. There are in this country several hundreds of thousands of such separated husbands and wives, some apart under voluntary deeds, many more by magistrates' orders. Though their marriages are practically at an end permanently, and all the purposes of marriage as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer are abrogated, these people can never marry again in each other's lifetime as the law now stands.

A strong committee has been formed to press this alteration on Parliament; but an equally ardent and vigorous objecting committee has also been constituted under Church of England auspices; and on both these committees there are many women of light and leading. It is obviously one of those perplexing cases where the most just and personally unprejudiced mind may find something to be urged on both sides. But the Church-woman, regarding marriage as a sacrament—or at least an

inalienable, a necessarily life-long tie—can admit of no excuse for the proposal; while the more worldly woman's mind sees nothing but the cruel disadvantage to a woman of being legally tied to a man who is no longer really a

separated wife; while another bemoans in agony of soul the cruel state of the law that certainly makes it difficult for her to get employment, perhaps shuts her out from accepting another husband, and so debars her, though faultless, from having the joys of motherhood and settled social position. On the other hand, if a man may so behave as to force his wife to separate from him, and then he may divorce her after three years, where are we? So even on such a subject there is no "woman's party."

More straight, simple, and chemise-like than ever grow the frocks of the war-time day. The effect is relieved by some chiffon or other soft fabric at the top of the corsage, and very often the entire sleeves are formed of such a transparent and gracefully falling material. For useful frocks, however, the uncompromising straight cut, sleeves and all, in a firm material is adhered to, the fabric being such as a thick crepe-de-Chine, satin-cloth (a delightful Victorian wear now revived), cashmere, or one of the varieties of softly finished woollen or silk and wool material. A chemise frock in such a stuff is literally cut like the under-garment that it is named after, but often has a little embroidery or other trimming at the bust, or perhaps near the waist-line, gracefully sloped to give a hint of figure, narrowing towards the hips, and wider and lower towards the front, for instance. The straight lines of the cut do not exclude considerably more fullness being shaped in the cutting over and below the hips, just as in the garment after which the gown is named.

Less dazzling than the diamond, the perfect pearl may well be counted the veritable queen of jewels, adorning with perfect taste every kind of wearer. For the débutante nothing more appropriate, for the woman of position nothing more dignified. The soft shimmer and sheen of a string of pearls are unequalled, because in the whole range of precious gems, it stands alone; and proof of this may be found in the exquisite array of pearls to be found in the showrooms of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., at 112, Regent Street, W. Never has that famous Company shown so fine a collection of pearl necklaces as to-day, ranging in price from a few pounds to many thousands. They have, too, a beautiful collection of single pearls, one or more of which would add to the beauty of existing necklaces. The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, being very large purchasers of pearls, are able to acquire them at "bed-rock" prices, an advantage which is accorded by them to their customers. The Company also makes a feature of providing their pearl necklaces with peculiarly effective "snaps," which add to the importance and charm of the necklace when worn; and not the least advantage of their system of business is, that everything they offer is marked in plain figures at net cash prices. At this present-giving season, the advantages of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' methods of dealing with their huge stock of beautiful jewels in general and exquisite pearls in particular, cannot fail to be appreciated.

FLORENA.

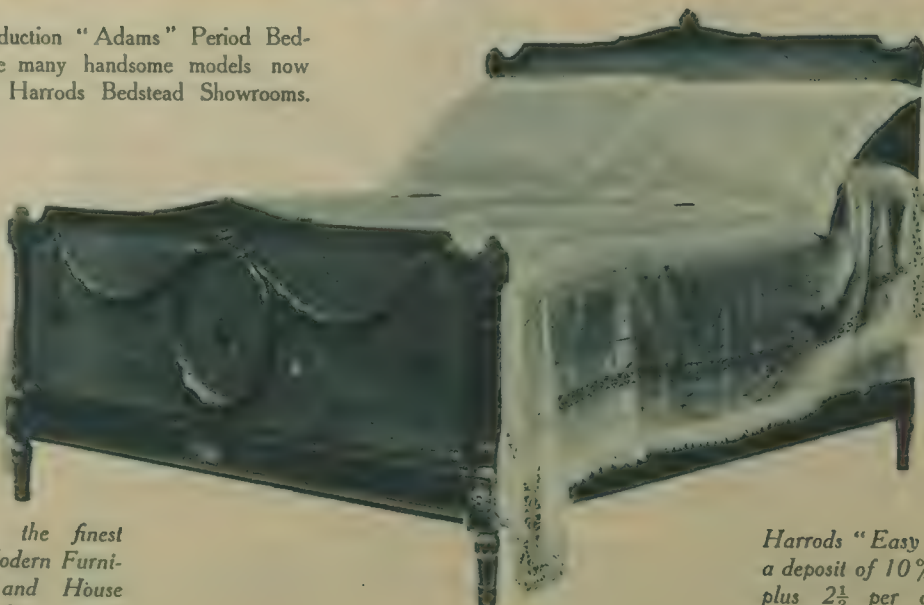


husband and protector, yet whose name of husband prevents the chance of the unfortunate wife finding happiness in another marriage. Even the women concerned do not agree upon the proposal. "I feel that nobody has any right to make me a divorced woman when I have been true to my marriage vow in letter and spirit," says one

Harrods

A Handsome Reproduction Bedstead

Very fine reproduction "Adams" Period Bedstead, one of the many handsome models now being shown in Harrods Bedstead Showrooms.



Harrods carry the finest assortment of Modern Furniture, Carpets, and House Furnishings in the Country.

Harrods "Easy Terms" call for a deposit of 10% and the balance, plus 2½ per cent., in monthly instalments, over 1, 2, or 3 years.

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Silversmiths to His Majesty King George V.

LTD.

Christmas Gifts

THE high quality and exceptional value which have always been characteristic of the Company's productions are again in marked evidence in the Display of Presents now being made at its London Establishments. Examples are illustrated and application is invited for Catalogue of Christmas Gifts.

No. 1.—Sterling Silver Tea Caddy. Read mounts. $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high - £1.19.6

No. 2.—Engine turned Sterling Silver Match Slide, 3×2 ins. - £1.5.0

No. 3.—Sterling Silver Tea Strainer with stand £1.17.6

No. 4.—Concave Spirit Flask in Sterling Silver, engine turned, specially flat for Service use—
 $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ " £3.17.6 Plain £3.5.0
 $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 6.17.6 " 5.0.0
 $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{2}$ " 7.5.0 " 6.5.0

No. 5.—Sterling Silver Sweet Dish, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter, Chippendale design, £2.0.0

No. 6.—Engine-turned Sterling Silver "Rocker" Eolier—
 $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ins. .. £2.2.0
 Plain Silver 1.15.0

No. 7.—Readed Silk Hand Bag, chequered design, £2.17.6

No. 8.—Sterling Silver Chain Box, plain frame, length 6 ins. - £3.5.0

No. 9.—Vanity Case with Mirror, Puff, and Tube of Lip Salve—
 Size .. £1.1.0
 Fine Grain Seal 1.10.0

No. 10.—Navy Badge in Diamonds and Palladium £40.0.0

No. 11.—Fine Diamond and Sapphire Brooch, £130.0.0

No. 12.—Fine Diamonds, £90.0.0

No. 13.—Blue Enamel and Diamond Brooch, £16.0.0

No. 14.—Diamond Cluster Brooch - £18.10.0

No. 15.—Worcestershire Regiment Badge Brooch in Fine Diamonds and Enamel - £25.0.0

No. 16.—R. N. A. S. Badge Brooch Diamonds set in Palladium - £11.10.0

No. 17.—Specimen Diamond Brooch - £100.0.0

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MONTE CARLO.

FOUR long years ago there was no brighter or happier spot along the Mediterranean coast than the Principality of Monaco, where rough mountains, with caverns hewn from out the solid rock, have been covered with matchless gardens, and that wonderful Casino which may have found feeble imitators, though never a worthy rival. Its founder more than deserved the encomium bestowed on him by Lord Brougham, who was the first to call the attention of his compatriots to the benefits likely to be derived from the bright sunshine prevailing during the winter on the Riviera, sheltered from the cold winds of the north by the Maritime Alps, boasting of a mean temperature of 59 deg. Fahrenheit, and a choice selection of music, dancing, varied amusements, and attractions. Nothing has been spared to enhance the natural beauties of a spot which was the goal of the tourist, where every sport was practised and, under the guidance of the International Sporting Club, fresh departures in the realm of practical sport were inaugurated and encouraged. Greater development has been given by the Club to questions of the day which have brought to such perfection the art of aviation, the motor-boat, and swift-running car, which have proved of such value during the campaign forced on the Allies by the Germans. The attention of the latter was drawn to the Riviera by sporting and practical inventions essayed on land and sea, and now forming part of the modern appliances of war—surprise packets sprung by Teutons when they invaded Belgium four years ago.

The Principality may claim to be the fount of every description of sport along the Riviera, for, though its limited dimensions preclude many of the advantages enjoyed by other places, where tracts of land have been laid out as race-courses, polo lawns, and golf-links, the rich subsidies voted on the initiative of M. Camille Blanc, the

son of the founder of Monte Carlo as a Casino without a rival in the world, have permitted every sport to develop under the ægis of the International Sporting Club. A herculean task was imposed by the conception of forming golf-links on the tableland of rocks at the base of the frowning fortress of Mont-Agél. It was, however, carried out, and though Nature protested against such daring on the part of Man by a grand wash-out during the rainy

Princes of Monaco, descendants of the Grimaldis, were the sponsors of M. François Blanc, the founder of that prosperity which has smiled on the little independent State where shepherds and goatherds led their flocks, and where now the marvellous gardens have been planted with the giant palms and aloes that have thriven well since they came from the Far East and found that marvellous climate, from which some good fairy has banished frost and cold,

to give us sunshine and health, and demonstrate the joy of living, even in these times when the gaunt spectre of Hunger is tapping at more than one door in those countries dominated by the "Pickelhaube." The old legend of the Monegasques has not varied. They declared that they neither sowed nor reaped, but that they expected to eat. They have found a kind-hearted stepmother in the venture of M. François Blanc, instituted as a public company under the title of "Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco," of which his eldest son is at the moment the chairman and efficient manager.

An arid rock had to provide for those who dwelt under the banner of the Grimaldis. There were no home industries, and, since the war, which has prevented the ordinary traveller from journeying to the South, according to custom, the villas which had been built or secured for years past have been left untenanted since travelling became an almost impossible problem during the continuation of hostilities. Contracts made in prosperous days had to be carried out for securing amusements and attractions, which have been maintained notwithstanding the war, as well as the full wage and the necessary allowances of the employés who have answered the call of their country, France or Italy. The Société des Bains de Mer has warmly responded to every appeal, and, were it not that the physiognomy of visitors has materially changed with the number of refugees who have been driven from their homes by the invasion, and the number of men in uniform recuperating in the sun, the stranger might be led to imagine that a profitable season was to be anticipated.



OVERLOOKING THE BLUE MEDITERRANEAN: THE TERRACE AT MONTE CARLO, STILL A HAUNT OF SUNSHINE-SEEKERS—WOUNDED AND OTHERWISE.

season, the damage was speedily repaired, and there yet remains a portion of the original programme thought out by M. Camille Blanc, consisting of a funicular railway leading up to the mountains and to the golf links, through a tunnel which has yet to be pierced, thus promising to add to the attractions that lure visitors to the Riviera. With the creation of such facilities, they will be delighted to lunch or take tea amid such splendid scenery, tall Alpine hills crested with snow, and, shimmering in the setting sun far across the blue Mediterranean, the white-topped mountains of Corsica.

ments and attractions, which have been maintained notwithstanding the war, as well as the full wage and the necessary allowances of the employés who have answered the call of their country, France or Italy. The Société des Bains de Mer has warmly responded to every appeal, and, were it not that the physiognomy of visitors has materially changed with the number of refugees who have been driven from their homes by the invasion, and the number of men in uniform recuperating in the sun, the stranger might be led to imagine that a profitable season was to be anticipated.

Jewellers BY APPOINTMENT to H.M. the King.

Christmas Presents

Those who have to make Gifts at Christmastide will find in The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's collection of Personal Jewellery, Gold and Silver, Tortoiseshell, Ivory and Leather goods, better value than can be obtained elsewhere. Every article is of highest quality and workmanship, and is moderate in price.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company will be pleased to send selections from their stock for approval, carriage paid and at the Company's own risk. A special Xmas Catalogue can be had post free on application.

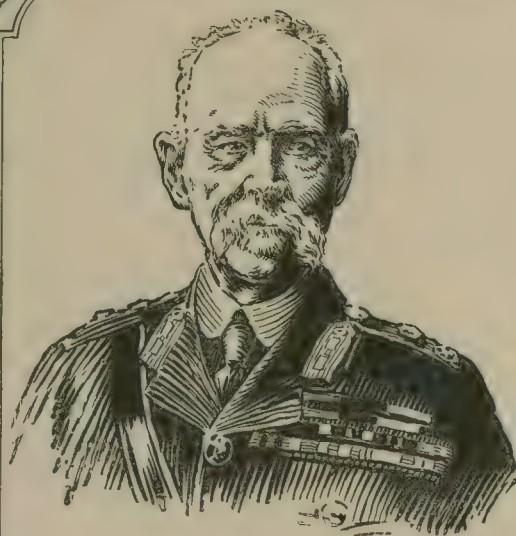
The Solid Silver Engine-lined Pattern Toilet Service illustrated is representative of the Company's stock of Toilet Table Silver.

Hair Brush...	£2 2 6	Cloth Brush	£1 3 0
Hand Mirror with bevelled glass...	4 2 6	Pin Tray...	1 12 6
Powder Box	4 0 0	Tortoiseshell Comb	1 5 0
		Military Hair Brush	£2 0 0

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company will take in exchange or purchase for cash Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and Gold Jewellery of every description.

THE
**GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY LTD.**
*with which is incorporated
The Goldsmiths' Alliance Ltd. Ltd 1751*
112 Regent Street, London, W. 1

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branch establishments in Regent Street, Oxford Street, or elsewhere—in London or abroad—only one address, 112 Regent Street, London, W. 1.



ON CHRISTMAS DAY AS USUAL

You are kindly asked to take
up a Collection for the Lord
Roberts Memorial Workshops

THE National Tribute to Lord Roberts

LAST year the Organiser of the Tribute Fund originated a Dinner Table Collection to help to build and equip the Workshops. The idea of asking the Public to take up this collection was to involve the Fund in as little expense as possible and thus each sum sent went in full to the Fund. Envelopes were supplied last year and these are available again this year if you will kindly write to us for as many as you need. Your guests will be glad to fill the Envelopes and will enjoy their Christmas Dinner all the more because they have helped many Soldiers and Sailors whose bravery and sacrifice made the Dinner possible.

THE £500,000 National Tribute Fund is now more than half completed thanks to the generosity of thousands of people who loved the late Field Marshal. It is hoped to complete the Fund very soon now. When this is done the Workshops will be self-supporting. You are asked to visit the Workshops and see the men happily at work once more after all but losing their lives for you. The more you investigate the methods of the Workshops and the handling of the Fund the more you will give. We invite the fullest inspection of every detail of our work for the wounded men.

Christmas Day Collection Envelopes ARE NOW READY

Please send for yours to-day

Please send Donations and Applications for Envelopes to Lord Roberts Memorial Headquarters, 122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 1. Please make Cheques payable to

**GIVE
ALL
YOU CAN
THIS
CHRISTMAS
TO
OUR FUND.**

Major-Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O.,

CHAIRMAN.

Major Tudor Craig, Comptroller.

Charles Frederick Higham, Honorary Appeal Organiser.

**GIVE
ALL
YOU CAN
THIS
CHRISTMAS
TO
OUR FUND.**

CHRISTMAS AT THE PUBLISHERS': WAR-TIME COLOUR-BOOKS.

THE war may have wounded the Christmas book trade, but it certainly has not killed it. Though not quite so numerous or sumptuous, perhaps, as in former days the new illustrated gift-books this season still make a goodly array.

One of the most delightful of them is "The Romance of King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table," abridged from Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," by Alfred W. Pollard, and illustrated by Arthur Rackham (Macmillan)



A NAVAL REVIEW AT BOMBAY ON TRAFALGAR DAY:
THE BRITISH ADMIRAL ARRIVES.

Mr. Rackham is an ideal illustrator of Arthurian romance, and in his beautiful set of colour-plates and drawings for Malory's immortal book, he is quite at his best. Another attractive volume of kindred interest is Mr. Lewis Spence's "Legends and Romances of Brittany," with 32 illustrations, by W. Otway Cannell (Harrap). In this case the letterpress is even of greater interest than the pictures, of which there are many both in colour and black and white. Mr. Spence has made a thorough study of Breton folk-tales and legends, of which he gives an interesting account, including many of the stories themselves.

The war lends special interest to a volume of "Serbian Fairy Tales," translated from the Serbian by Mme. Elodie L. Mijatovich, illustrated by Sidney Stanley. The stories

will provide young readers with a welcome change from those of Grimm. The colour-plates and drawings are of good quality, well in keeping with the text. It seems almost strange that a book like this should at the present time emanate from tortured Serbia, and the same reflection, applied to another of our oppressed Allies, is suggested by "Christmas Tales of Flanders," illustrated by Jean de Bosschere (Heinemann). The pictures are the great feature of this book. There is a profusion of colour plates as well as of black-and-white drawings, and the artist not only shows a sense of humour, but fills his pictures with an abundance of detail, which always pleases young readers. It should be one of the most popular of

the new fairy books. In the same category must be mentioned two books from countries neutral in the war—namely, "By the Wayside," little tales and legends illustrated and translated by Una Hook, from the Danish of Viggo Stuckenberg (Chatto and Windus), and a new edition of that ever-popular favourite, "Hans Andersen," set forth in simple words for young children, by William Woodburn, and illustrated by Gordon Robinson (Chambers).

To lovers of poetry, one of the most interesting books of the season will be the new edition of "Christ in Hades," by Stephen Phillips, illustrated by Stella Langdale, with an Introduction by C. Lewis Hind. The artist produces wonderfully fine and impressive effects in a small compass, and her drawings recall those of Doré for Dante's "Inferno," on a miniature

scale. To re-read Stephen Phillips' great poem with these fine illustrations is a delightful experience. Mr. Lewis Hind's introduction rather overshadows the text of the poem in bulk, but one would not wish to lose a line of it, for it is full of chatty reminiscences, not only about Stephen Phillips himself, but many other figures in the literary coterie of The Bodley Head. From the same house, but at the opposite pole of contrast to the last-named work, comes a comic picture-book called "Our Girls in War-Time"—Rhymes by Hampden Gordon, pictures by Joyce Denny (John Lane). Last year, it may be recalled, the same collaborators produced "Our Hospital A.B.C."; the new verses and illustrations are equally amusing, which is saying much.

We now turn to books intended for the younger generation. "Robin Goodfellow and Other Fairy Plays for Children," by Netta Syrett (Lane), will, like the author's previous volume, "Six Fairy Plays for Children," be just the thing for those getting up dramatic entertainments. Another book of a practical character, this time for denizens of the nursery, is "The Little White Town of Never-Weary," by Jessie M. King (Harrap). It is daintily illustrated in colour, and contains numerous diagrams for cutting out and building toy houses, with appropriate stories attached to each.

For boys and girls old enough to take an interest in the war, a volume that is sure to be very popular is "The



A NAVAL REVIEW AT BOMBAY ON TRAFALGAR DAY: SAILORS MARCHING
TO THE REVIEW GROUND.

Wonder Book of the Navy," edited by Harry Golding (Ward, Lock). It contains 16 colour-plates, and nearly 300 other illustrations, many of them from photographs taken during the war. The letterpress, by various well-known writers on naval matters, tells all about life and work in the British Navy, as well as something about that of the United States. Another volume, of a more general character, that will greatly interest boys and girls of that age is the 1917 edition of "Chatterbox," the well-known annual (Wells, Gardner). It contains numerous stories, both serial and otherwise, of war interest, adventures, school life, and so on, while there is a great profusion of illustrations, both in colour and black and white. Rather younger readers will be very pleased with this

(cont. and overleaf.)

Under Two Flags

God for the Empire—the Empire for God

Born within the Empire, and now spread far beyond its remotest outposts, the Salvation Army, in its manifold activities for the material, moral, and spiritual welfare of mankind, is a corporate example of Christian Patriotism. Under God, it has saved to the Empire thousands of men and women who otherwise would have rotted at the Nation's heart and threatened its undoing. It exists for one purpose only—to do good; and in its interpretation of that purpose it treats man as a spiritual being. From its lowliest soldier to its General it toils

FOR GOD AND THE EMPIRE.

When War broke out it at once proved itself

AN OLD FRIEND in a NEW CRISIS

Its followers—soldier and civilian—are serving under two flags. Its Naval and Military League, which has for many years ministered to Service men, has now been enormously extended to meet the great demands made upon it in connection with the present War, and assistance is urgently required to maintain its HOSTELS FOR SOLDIERS ON LEAVE; its HUTS AT WORK in the DIFFERENT CAMPS; the AMBULANCE WORK carried on by its FLEET of MOTOR-CARS in the WAR ZONES; the VISITING OF SICK and WOUNDED in the MILITARY HOSPITALS, etc., etc.

Cheques should be made payable to GENERAL BOOTH, and sent to him at
101, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

**Oakey's "WELLINGTON"
Knife Polish**

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Cansisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.1

**THE
MEXICAN
HAIR
RENEWER.**

Do not let Grey Hairs appear.

Restores Grey or White Hair to its original colour, where the glands are not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and the Hair from coming out. Restores and Strengthens the Hair.

IS NOT A DYE.
Sold Everywhere.

**HIMROD'S
ASTHMA
CURE**

If you suffer from Asthma, Catarrh, Ordinary Colds, you will find nothing to equal

**HIMROD'S CURE
FOR ASTHMA**

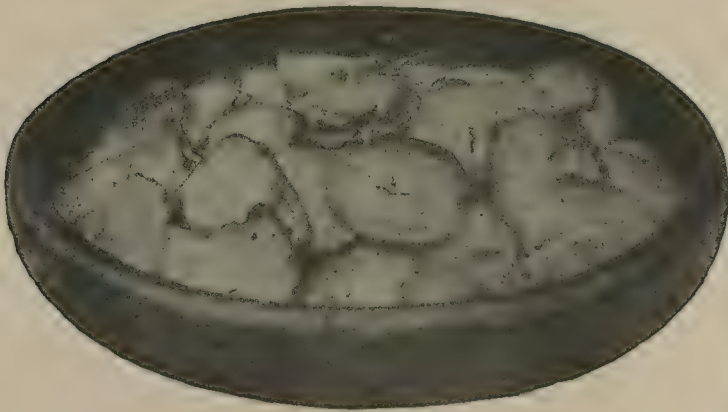
At all chemists 4/3 a tin.

**"SoTol" MOUTH & THROAT
TABLETS** dissolve into a fragrant, antiseptic, neutralising "bath" for the mouth and throat, and supplement the only partial operations of the tooth-brush, which cannot reach the throat. SOTOL effectually cleans both mouth and throat, where the majority of illnesses commence. "Sotol" Baths are the best protection known. Chemists sell 4d for 1/6, 10d for 2/6; refuse substitutes, and get direct supply for 1/6 or 3/- from the Western Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd., 74, Wigmore Street, London, W. 1. Testing samples 2d. stamps.

Save Food

by using

OXO



Novel OXO and Potato Dishes which use a minimum of rationed articles.

The above illustration shows how OXO can be used in conjunction with potatoes and onions to make a delicious dish which will to a great extent take the place of a meat course, and help to save rations.

POTATO AND ONION PIE (sufficient for 4 persons).

Ingredients: 1½ lb. potatoes, washed but not peeled, and parboiled; 2 onions, peeled and finely chopped; ½ to 1 oz. fat; OXO, salt and pepper.

Peel and slice potatoes. Grease a pie-dish, and fill it with layers of potatoes and onions. Spread a little OXO over each layer of vegetables, and season with salt and pepper. Mix a teaspoonful of OXO with a gill of water, and pour this over the vegetables. Cover the surface with slices of potato; put a few tiny pieces of fat on top, or cover the dish with a greased paper. Bake in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour. Send to table hot in the dish in which it was cooked.

Four more OXO and Potato Dishes:—

CURRIED MAYONNAISE OF VEGETABLES.

Ingredients: Cooked vegetables, such as potatoes, spinach, carrots, onion (about 2 lb. in all), 2 teaspoonfuls of OXO, 2 oz. dripping, 1 dessertspoonful of curry powder, a small piece of butter, 1 teaspoonful of flour, salt, pepper, and a little lemon juice.

Cut all the vegetables into neat pieces; mix them together. Melt the dripping in a frying-pan and add the vegetables. Toss them about in the pan until they are thoroughly hot. Then dissolve the OXO in a little hot water and mix with the curry powder; stir into the vegetables. Add a piece of butter and a dust of flour; stir until all are well mixed. Season with salt and a sprinkle of lemon juice just before serving. Send to table with a dish of nicely-boiled rice.

CURRIED POTATOES.

Ingredients: The remains of 2 lb. cold boiled potatoes, 1 oz. of beef dripping, one heaped teaspoonful of curry powder, 2 teaspoonfuls of OXO, pepper and salt, lemon juice.

Slice the potatoes and fry them in a little beef dripping, sprinkle over them the curry powder. Cook for a few minutes, then add the OXO dissolved in a little hot water. Season with pepper and salt. Stew gently for a quarter of an hour, and just before serving add a squeeze of lemon juice.

POTATO PEARS.

Ingredients: 1 lb. of mashed potatoes, 1 egg, 1 oz. of butter, salt and pepper, 3 oz. of breadcrumbs, 1 dessertspoonful of minced parsley, 2 teaspoonfuls of OXO.

Melt the butter, dissolve the OXO in a very little water, and mix with the potatoes, salt, pepper, and a little of the egg well beaten. Flour the hands and form the mixture into pear shapes. Brush over with beaten egg, roll in breadcrumbs and fry in boiling fat. Stick a clove into the thick end of the pear-potato and a small piece of cinnamon into the other to look like stalk. Serve garnished with or without rolls of fried bacon and garnished with fresh parsley.

POTATO RISsoles.

Ingredients: 1 lb. cold cooked potatoes, 1 oz. margarine, 1 dessertspoonful OXO, 1 egg, 3 oz. breadcrumbs, 1 oz. beef dripping, salt and pepper.

Put the potatoes through a potato-masher, or mash them well with a fork, being careful not to leave any lumps. Then add the margarine melted, the OXO dissolved in hot water, and pepper and salt to taste. Turn on to a floured board, form into balls, and coat them with beaten egg and breadcrumbs. Fry in smoking hot deep fat until golden brown, then drain well on soft paper, and serve on a hot dish garnished with parsley.

In these recipes one OXO cube is equivalent to a teaspoonful of OXO.

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year's number of the smaller annual by the same publishers, "The Prize for Girls and Boys" (Wells, Gardner). It is full of bright and amusing pictures, many of them in colour.

As usual at this time of the year, there is a good crop of illustrated books of verse for children. One that will please little Londoners is "More Nursery Rhymes of London Town," by Eleanor Farjeon, illustrated by Macdonald Gill (Duckworth). Each verse deals with some particular locality, such as Jack Straw's Castle, Goose Green, or Bloomsbury. An excellent book of pictured verse is "The Rhyme Garden," written and illustrated by Marguerite Buller Allan (John Lane). The colour-plates might be described as futurism for children, who will delight in their gaudy hues. Two other amusing picture-books of the verse variety are "The Story of the Stubby Dub," by Rab (Westall and Co.), and "Pillow-Dust Ditties," by Druid Gravi (Blackwell).

The good work done by the Church Army is well known, and Christmas cheer will be given to sailors and soldiers in all the Church Army Recreation Huts, Tents, etc., all the world over where the influence of the war is felt. Christmas gifts in money or in kind are, therefore, asked for these excellent efforts. The Church Army's non-war-time institutions, especially homes and clubs for women and girls, also need means in money or kind for giving Christmas cheer to their inmates. Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W. 1, will most gratefully receive any response to this appeal, cheques being crossed "Barelays' a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile; or gifts in kind may be sent to any local institutions, particulars of which can be had on application to Headquarters at Bryanston Street. Prebendary Carlile has been so widely known for years as a worker in a great variety of fields, raising the standard of life and character for those in whom he interests himself, that it is to be hoped that his appeal will meet with a liberal response.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ANY OLD THING." AT THE LONDON PAVILION.

THOUGH the chorus at the London Pavilion lament serio-comically the death of "poor old revue," and the management's new entertainment is described as "a pot-pourri of comedy-farce, song-dance, and burlesque," the rose is only called by another name, and the actual title chosen for what is revue of the best sort, "Any Old

speed at which it starts. The whole scene is a sheer delight. Equally acceptable is a novel skit on the spy-drama, presented as a wordless play, on which Mr. John Humphries makes droll comments as a "human programme." This comedian is the life of the "pot-pourri." His efforts are backed up by the vivacity of Miss Avie Kelham, the pick of whose songs anticipates the modern woman in "trousers"; the stage travesties of Mr. George Wilbey; the charm of Miss Amy Elliot, in a monologue introducing costumes of the past, present, and future; the rag-time frolics of Miss Florence Fox; and the whirlwind dancing of Kathleen O'Hanlon and Theo Zambrine.

"PAMELA." AT THE PALACE.

English playgoers are very loyal in their attachments: the actor or actress who has once won their affections may always count on not being forgotten. So Miss Lily Elsie, that prime favourite of the lyric stage, proved when she returned last Monday night to the sort of work in which she excels after a considerable absence. "Just as sweet as ever" was the verdict of her Palace audience on her personality and her singing; and it seemed, indeed, like old times when, in Messrs. Wimperis and Norton's musical-comedy, "Pamela," she figured as an heiress hunted by a band of adventurer-suitors, and wooed and won under the appearance of being poor, instead of rich. Mr. Frederic Norton, of "Chu Chin Chow" fame, has given her the prettiest of music to sing, notably a "Cupid Waltz," and a playful love-duet, "I'm Glad I Met You"; and she has gowns as charming as her melodies, and opportunities for unaffected acting. Mr. Owen Nares plays her heiress-hunting lover with delightful naturalness, and manages

his musical numbers with an apparent lack of effort. He and Miss Elsie are a most happily matched pair of stage-lovers. As for the comic side of the story, that is in the safe hands of Mr. G. P. Huntley, who rolls out inimitably fatuous remarks as a gentleman farmer; and Mr. George Tawde, in a characteristically Scottish rôle; and, for the rest, Miss Mary O'Farrell, Mr. Clifford Cobbe, and Mr. Spencer Trevor all render useful assistance.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S LAND-SHIPS BRINGING IN ITS CAMOUFLAGED PRIZE
A 59 GERMAN NAVAL GUN. [Official Photograph.]

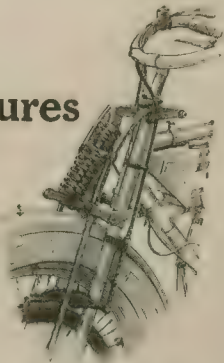
Thing," is far from indicative of either the freshness with which familiar material is handled, or the high spirits of the interpreters. Take the miniature "polyglot" pantomime, for instance. Here is a mix-up of "Red Riding Hood" and "Dick Whittington," with a Holoist and Food Control flavouring; the scenery follows the daintiest tradition of nursery landscape; the dresses, and airs, and general effects call up the Christmas shows of long ago; and the pace of the fun never slackens from the breakneck

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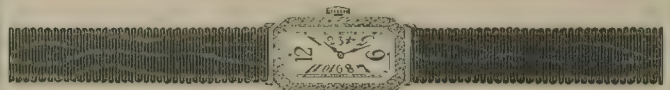
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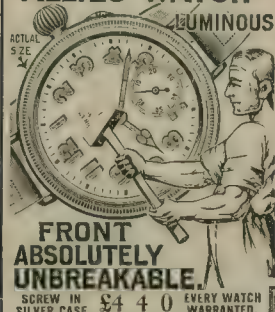
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NEW NOVELS.

"The Starlit Garden." Mr. de Vere Stacpoole, leaving for the time being the blue seas and tropical skies he describes so well, has written a romance of the South—the American South of Charleston and its neighbourhood. "The Starlit Garden" (Methuen) is a charming love-story, with an Irish girl for its central figure. Phyl Berkowles, left an orphan by the death of her father, the owner of Kilgobbin Park, is also—much to her surprise and somewhat to her indignation—left in the guardianship of a young American cousin of two-and-twenty. Richard Pinckney came to Ireland with good intentions towards his ward, quarrelled with her because she was hotheaded, and so was he; made it up again, and received her in Charleston as old Aunt Pinckney's guest. From this on we get Phyl transplanted to American soil, and taking very kindly to the transplantation. She appears to be the reincarnation of a bygone cousin, Juliet—a Juliet as piteously loving as she of Verona. It was fortunate for Phyl that her life fell in happier times than those troublous 'sixties, when poor Juliet lived. Yet Phyl, too, had her perils and her tragic misunderstandings, though to tell them would be to give away Mr. de Vere Stacpoole's excellent plot unfairly. "The Starlit Garden" will be a popular book.

"Summer." A certain irony is usually present in Mrs. Edith Wharton's novels. In "Summer" (Macmillan) it is crystallised in the title, and the story itself is a dragged little tragedy. Summer! The word presents a Dean Prior dream of brooks, of blossoms, birds, and bowers; but nothing of this is visible in the brief passing of Charity Royall's happiness. Her brightest vision was a Fourth of July celebration at Nettleton, with perspiring crowds, and drug-stores gushing from every soda-water tap, and serried ranks of sightseers

agape at the fireworks by the lake side. She saw nothing of the grace of the old colonial houses her architect lover, Harney, had come to discover round stagnant North Dormer, nothing of the beauty of the Mountain, which was to her only a place of hiding for her own shame. Her June flowering was, indeed, the victory of passion over pride, the primitive reversion, surrender to the forces that had accomplished her outlawed mother's degradation. In the end, we are left to conjecture,

a sordid history, even while we express our admiration for the craftsmanship displayed.

"Honeycomb." Miss Dorothy M. Richardson continues her history of Miriam Henderson in "Honeycomb" (Duckworth); and if anything is left out of this account of the intense observation by a clever young woman of herself and her surroundings, we have yet to discover it. The sensation of the moment has an overmastering fascination for Miriam. She stops in the middle of a walk or a conversation to snatch alertly at the fitting word, to look at her prize all ways, like a magpie, to smack her lips at the joys of the ephemeral. She has a sharp-set appetite for material details. "When Miriam got out of the train into the darkness she knew there were woods all about her. The moist air was rich with the smell of trees—wet bark and branches—moss and lichen, damp, dead leaves. She stood on the dark platform snuffing the rich air. . . . 'How lovely the air is here!' . . . The phrase repeated itself again and again, going with her up the platform towards the group of lights." That is the opening of the book. Miriam as a governess in a rich barrister's house gloats over pink-shaded lights, silver and glass, and the colour of wine, luxury of soft service, and a fire in her bedroom. Her delight in these things is partly artistic; but she is chiefly, we suspect, a hedonist with the gift of expression. Of psychological insight there is little. She darts at the complexities of human character, tweaks a salient feature, and recedes, covering her evasion of this grapple by words. We have read "Honeycomb" with great interest, and an almost guilty sense of pleasure, feeling that it cannot surely be quite right so freely to enjoy the extravagant expenditure of Miss Richardson (or Miriam) on the minutiae of life. Her cleverness beguiles us. And Heaven defend us from engaging her as a resident governess!



WITH THE ITALIAN NAVY: SUBMARINE-CHASERS AT FULL SPEED.

Italian Naval Official Photograph.

Charity's fall will be expiated by the submission of a lifetime. Mrs. Wharton's great gifts have been brought to bear upon this pitifully common story of a girl's betrayal, and the result is naturally a finished work of art, the very perfection of the art heightening the painful effect of the book. For our own part, we protest against so much talent concentrated upon

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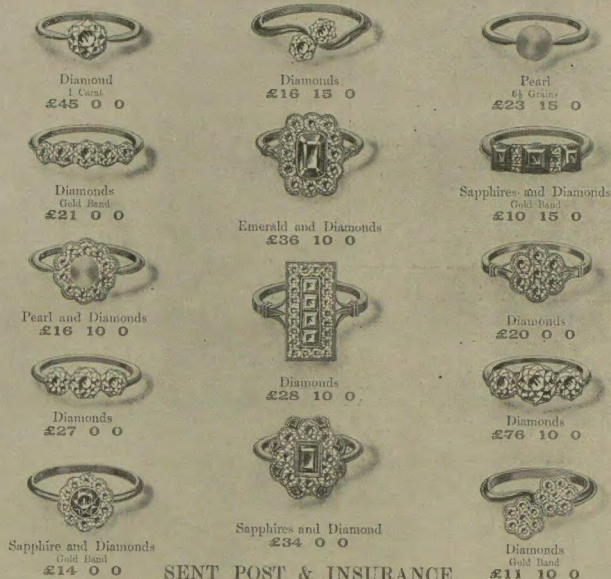
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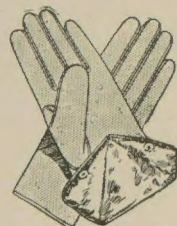
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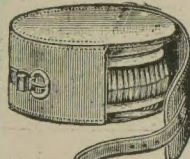
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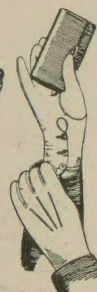
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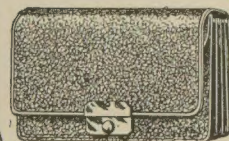
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OR THE SOLDIER'S PART WILL BE UNAVAILING. BUY THEREFORE
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Standardisation and Labour.

As the regular reader of these notes will appreciate, I am by way of being an advocate of modified standardisation in motor-car production. That is to say, while fully cognisant of the fact that it is only by a policy of standardisation that a big output can be achieved, I realise that, unless this policy is subjected to sane limitations, it must inevitably result in stagnation of design. To illustrate what I mean, we can take at the one end any high-class British car the design, and particularly the detail, of which is subject to constant modification and improvement. From the point of view of the automobile engineer, and to a less extent from that of the user, this is good, since it connotes progress and a striving after the ideal; but we see one result in restricted output, and therefore limited markets. At the other end of the scale there is the cheapest grade of popular American car, which is standardised down to the last split-pin, and in which output has been brought to its last dimension. But that has been achieved at the expense of almost complete stagnation, because neither in general design nor in detail has there been any sign of progress manifested for a very long time—a time to be reckoned in years. Now, I am not proceeding to argue that this is, from the standpoint of the user, a feature which is altogether bad. Of course, it produces a feeling of satisfaction to know that one's car is the very last word that has been said in the art of automobile engineering, but then it is the sort of satisfaction for which we cannot all afford to pay, and the real test of the whole thing is, in the mass, the degree of dependability reached in the individual car. There is no reason why the

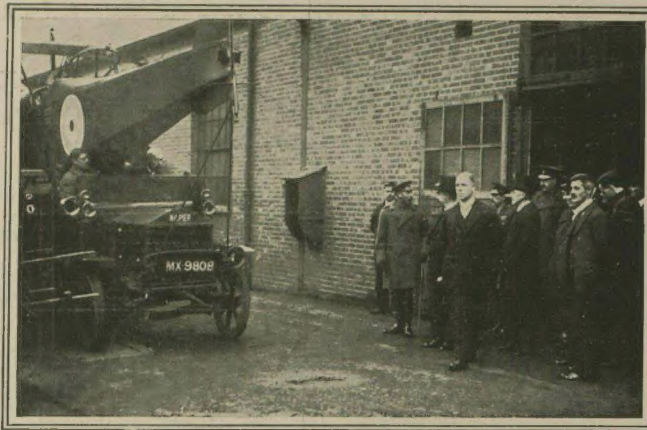
highly standardised, and therefore cheap, car should not possess that quality in equal measure with its more refined and expensive sister. It will lack something in comparison, but that something will not of necessity be of essential consequence. We thus get down to the proposition

the world, and even at home, the British car-manufacturer will have to give more attention to standardisation—and to incur thereby a greater measure of stagnation—than has been the case in the past. But, when we come to consider this aspect of the matter, other questions arise to which the answer is by no means easy. I refer to the effect on labour.

Man as an Automatic Machine.

If we are setting out solely for maximum output, it seems to me that we are going to reduce our artisans to the level of automatic machines, and that will not do. The whole essence of standardisation is specialisation. That is to say, we cannot train our mechanics to be all-round tradesmen, because there is no time, in the stress of competition for huge output, to teach them their business. We must not forget that the conditions here are different from those which subsist in America. Here we depend upon native labour which—and very rightly—has views of its own. In America there are almost boundless reserves of unskilled labour ready and willing to be moulded into one-process workers of any description at the option of their employers. Here we have no such reserves—and I honestly do not think it would be to our good to have them. On the contrary, the British workman takes pride in being a craftsman rather than the mere attendant on a group of automatic machines. Certainly he is to be honoured for this, but there is no getting away from the fact that his feelings do constitute a great handicap to the wider development of industry. It comes to this, that either we must obtain a type of labour in which the man becomes a mere part of the automatic machinery of the works in which he is employed, or we

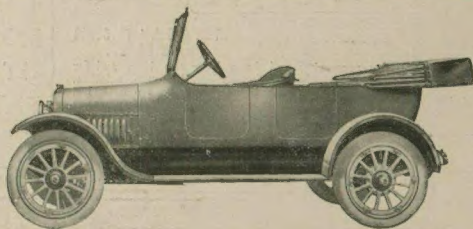
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The recent visit of the King to the Napier Works happened at an opportune moment, his Majesty witnessing the departure of a completed aeroplane, by motor lorry.—[Photograph by Topical.]

that there is a happy medium through which we can avoid stagnation and yet keep clear of the consequences of that too-constant change which is a deadly enemy of commercial output. It seems to follow that, if we are to compete with the Americans in the overseas markets of



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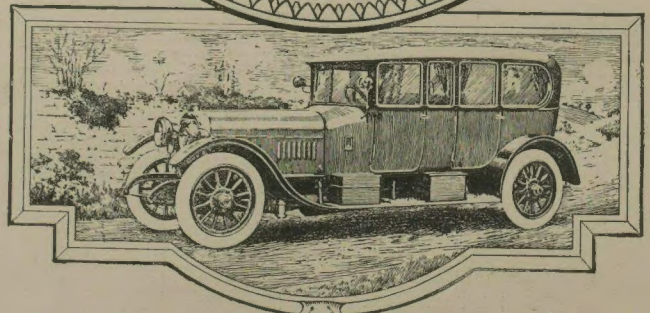
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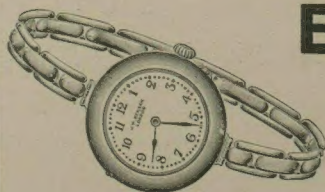
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(Continued)

must seek for some middle course which, while enabling us to compete for business in the markets of the world, will still not turn our artisans into mere automatic machines, with no interest in life save a maximum capacity for turning out, say, hub-caps. How is this to be done? I confess I cannot supply the answer within the limits of the space available to me—indeed, I am not certain that I am capable of supplying it in any case. Nevertheless, the proposition is one that has got to be faced, and will have to be dealt with in those days of after-the-war to which we are looking forward but which seem so far off. It may be solved in more than one way; but it is a work of no small difficulty, and one to which the earnest attention of such bodies as the Society of Motor Manufacturers might with advantage be turned during the time which remains between the present state of things and the opening of the war after the war. Unless the question has been asked and answered before that, we shall get left in the race for the markets of the world. I do not know if the whole question of output has been approached from the point of view I have endeavoured to outline; but, if it has not, then I do think

GENERAL NOTES.

M R. C. F. Higham, the well-known honorary organiser of the National Tribute to Lord Roberts, hopes that our readers will take up the Christmas Dinner Table Collection again this year. This Tribute to Lord Roberts takes a very practical form. All the money given is spent in acquiring workshops and special machinery by means of which men maimed and broken in the war can earn—and many are earning already—a good living wage, and at the same time retain their pensions. Those who give are invited to go and see what is being done with their donations. The ten Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops established offer a convincing proof of the value of this fund. Envelopes in which to take up the collection on Christmas Day will be sent post free on application to 122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 1. Donations should be sent to Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O., at the same address.

The dainty delicacy of a high-class cigarette has never been more keenly appreciated than it is to-day, when it is proving one of the chief delights alike of the men on active service, of their friends consumed by anxiety at home, and all who suffer from nervous irritation or exhaustion consequent upon the strain imposed upon them by the war. The ever-growing popularity of the "Nestor" cigarettes is intelligible enough: the very name is a suggestion of wisdom. And they are not too expensive for popularity. The "Surfine" brand for men, and dainty gold-tipped "Queen" for ladies, are perfect types of Egyptian cigarettes, the aroma delicate, the tobacco of the best quality and never varying, and the price moderate. For nearly forty years the "Nestor" cigarettes have been imported direct from Cairo. Every taste is consulted, and a new specially mild brand, the "Excelsior Nestor," has been introduced; and there is a particularly dainty perfume brand, the "Setos Amber." All the "Nestor" cigarettes bear the stamp of the Egyptian Government as a guarantee of their origin.

Even though the spirit of patriotism prompts many to renounce the consumption of wines and spirits in these days of national self-denial, it is scarcely true patriotism to go to an extreme which may easily result in diminishing the value of personal effort for lack of that

stimulus which many constitutions find necessary to the maintenance of health. If alcohol is renounced, however, a valuable substitute may be found in Newman's Port-reviver Liqueur Tonic, a non-alcoholic liqueur which has distinct reviving, nourishing, and strengthening properties of real service, especially to those who suffer from nerve strain, depression, and over-anxiety.

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The value of infant life as a national asset was never so keenly recognised as it is to-day, and this is true in all classes. This new appreciation of the child, the man or woman of a few years hence, finds practical expression in an ever-growing interest in such admirable inventions as the Treasure Cot, the object of which is to secure the greatest possible amount of comfort and security for the coming generation in its earliest days. It has been said that, if baby could talk, one of its first requests would be for a Treasure Cot. Be this as it may, all good parents should recognise the practical value of these cots, in which children are shielded from draughts and discomforts, and so their health is ensured. They are inexpensive, and can be seen at the Treasure Cot Show-rooms, 124, Victoria Street, S.W., almost opposite Victoria Station; whence, too, particulars will be sent on application. The helplessness of babyhood is in itself an incentive to all womanly women to give infants every care which affection may suggest, and this admirable cot will quickly commend itself to them.



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that time presses, and the sooner we turn our attention to a study of how and where the striving for large and economical output is likely to clash with the legitimate and proper ambitions of labour, the better chance we shall have of holding our own.

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